

ABSTRACT

A method of treatment of severe anthrax infection particularly inhalation pneumonia or gastrointestinal anthrax antigen by the passive transfer to infected patients of plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives, such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, monoclonal or polyclonal, with high titer neutralizing antibodies against *Bacillus anthracis* or its toxins.

- 5 The plasma or fractionated plasma derivatives are derived from previously vaccinated individuals with anthrax vaccine, or any antigen or toxin antigen of *Bacillus anthracis*, including protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF) and/or oedema factor (OF).

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